

PART 5.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

SEPTEMBER 9, 1914

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



PART 5

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
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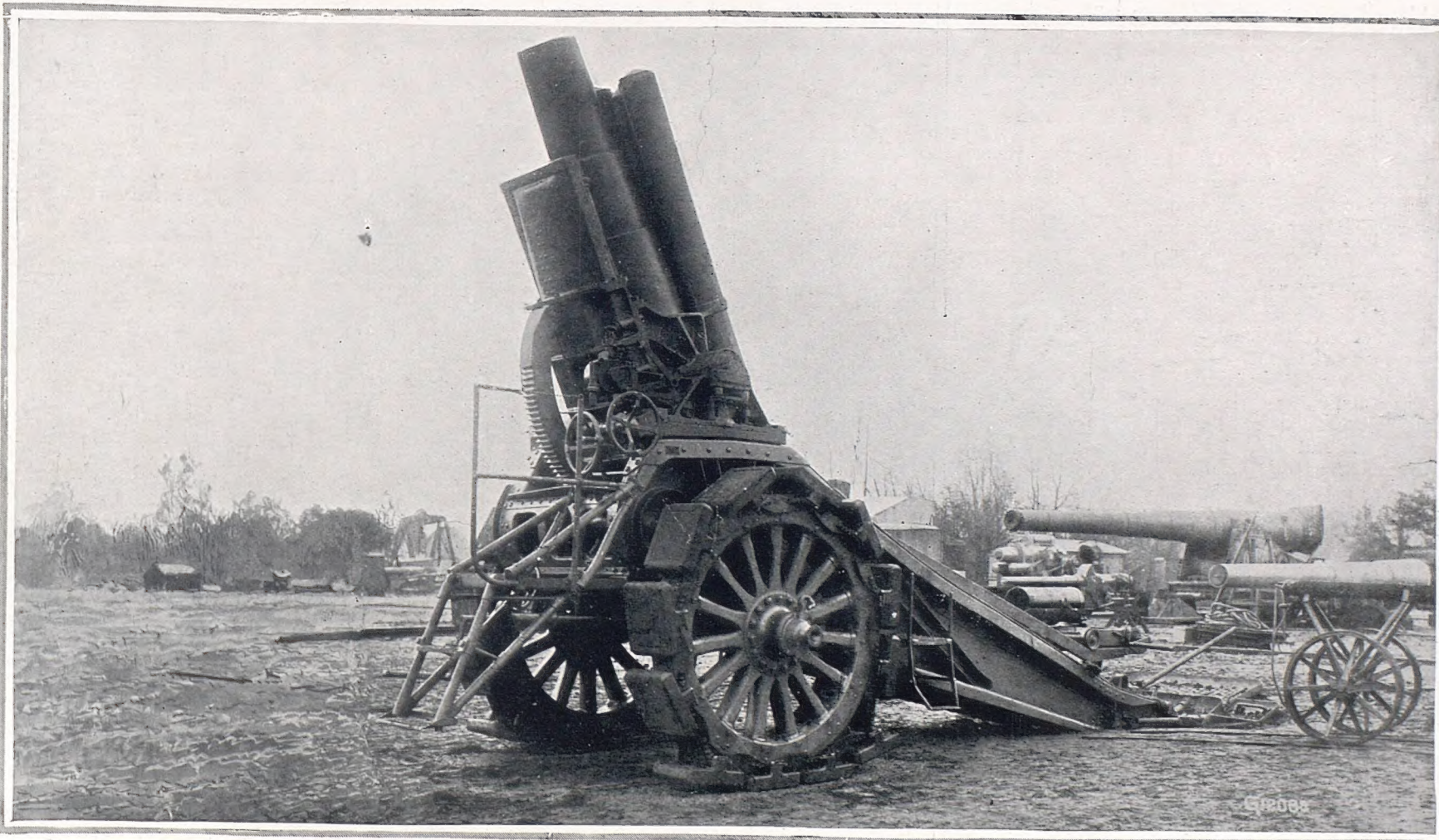
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# The Illustrated War News.



GERMANY'S MOST POWERFUL ASSET IN THE WAR: ONE OF THE HUGE KRUPP SIEGE-MORTARS USED WITH SUCH EFFECT AGAINST FORTIFICATIONS.

*Photo. Record Press.*



## THE GREAT WAR.

LAST week, on the whole, the balance of advantage was distinctly in favour of the Triple Entente allies and their minor adherents. As for Serbia, it had seemed altogether to cease to be a portion of the seat of war, and sent us practically no news, seeing that even the "punitive expedition" to which the invasion of the kingdom by Austria had shrunk was still receiving chastisement instead of administering it to the valiant subjects of King Peter. It soon became clear from the course of the campaign that the troops of Austria were badly wanted in a more important part of the theatre of war than Serbia.

The Russian avalanche—or rather, one of several avalanches—had begun to thunder down into the plains of Galicia, requiring about a third of the whole Austro-Hungarian Army, consisting of sixteen corps, to impede its progress. But instead of the Austrians doing this, they may be said to have been altogether crushed by the Russian steam-roller, seeing that after seven days' stubborn fighting the Grand Duke Nicholas, Muscovite Commander-in-Chief, was able to announce to the Tsar that Lemberg, the strongly fortified capital of Galicia, had been captured, together with 200 guns, an immense amount of military material, and 70,000 prisoners, not to speak of the thousands who had fallen in the colossal combat—that, in fact, in the words of the Grand Duke, "The remnant of the Second Austrian Army had now no longer any military value"—the less so as its 10th

Corps subsequently received corresponding punishment near Lublin. If these official figures are only approximately correct, there has been nothing like this battle of Lemberg since Sedan, when 83,000 French troops surrendered to King William. At the head of those French captives was their Emperor, Louis Napoleon, surnamed "the Man of Destiny"; and it is to be feared that this time also, another Emperor, Francis Joseph of Austria, though not actually captured, may possibly have received his death-blow from this catastrophe to his army. Still, he is a monarch, now in his eighty-fourth year, who has received and survived so many blows of the same kind from tragic Fate that he may even rise superior to this latest stroke of destiny.

Apart from his family misfortunes, which have won for him the sympathy of all Europe, Francis Joseph has ever been so unlucky in war that he was dubbed the "Battle-loser." The Viennese have always made a parade of the maxim, enigmatically mottoed in the five vowels: "A(us-triae) E(st) I(mperare) O(rbi) U(niverso)"—i.e. "The whole world shall be ruled by Austria." But it has now come to this—that the Hapsburgs cannot even impose their sceptre on a petty people like the Servians. Another maxim of Hapsburg policy is expressed in the hexameter line: "Bella gerant alii, tu, felix Austria, nube!" "Let others get on by waging war, but thou, Austria, more astute, shall seek to prosper in the world by politic marriages." But even fortunate weddings have now failed her in addition to war, for which she seems to have no genius at all—witness her disastrous campaign of 1859 against France and Italy.

[Continued overleaf.]



BRITISH RESPECT TOWARDS A FALLEN FOE: THE MILITARY FUNERAL OF A GERMAN SAILOR, AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

German wounded who die in this country are buried with all honour. The photograph shows the funeral of one of the German sailors wounded in the Heligoland action, who afterwards died in Edinburgh Castle. Full military honours were paid, and general respect shown during the passing of the cortege through the city on a route of two miles.—[Photograph by McGill.]





VICTIM OF ONE OF THE THOUSANDS OF MINES SOWN BROADCAST BY GERMANY: H.M.S. "PATHFINDER," SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA.

The light cruiser "Pathfinder" is the third British naval victim of the German system of sowing mines broadcast outside territorial waters, a system roundly condemned in the House of Commons by Mr. Winston Churchill on the occasion of the first British loss, that of the "Amphion," just a month ago. "The system of Germany in laying mines," declared the First Lord of the Admiralty, "is new

in warfare, and should be considered by the civilised world." The disaster to the "Pathfinder" took place off the Firth of Forth on September 5. Only some 90 of the crew of 268 could be rescued by a number of small vessels which hastened to the scene on hearing and seeing the explosion. The "Pathfinder" was built in 1904 as a 25-knot "scout" of 2940 tons.—[Photograph by Abrahams.]



when she lost Venetia; and her still more catastrophic war of 1866, when her crushing defeat by Prussia at Königgrätz (or Sadowa, as the Austrians prefer to call it) entailed her extrusion from the Germanic body of nations—and the shifting of the political centre of gravity from Vienna to Buda-Pesth.

Since then the Austrian Army—the most heterogeneous in Europe in respect of race—has never until now had a real opportunity of showing its mettle. For its occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1878, on a mandate from the Congress of Berlin, though accompanied by a good deal of bloodshed, was not in the nature of a crucial test; and it was only the other week that this at last came, when Servia made bold to resist the impossible demands of the Dual Monarchy. This test was applied on the Drina, and at the first serious push—if we are to believe Servian statements which have never been contradicted from Vienna—the Austrian Army went to pieces as if its feet had been made of clay.

Then followed the crowning catastrophe at Lemberg, which must have been no less distressing to Francis Joseph than to his Imperial German ally, into whose soul the iron of doubt and apprehension must now be beginning to sink deeper even than when he realised that his policy of brigandage and burglary had brought the whole combatant might of the British Empire down about his ears. By this time the Kaiser must be able to appraise the military value of the ally on whose behalf he so prematurely and confidently drew the sword on Russia; and, in fact, his Generals must have "written off" the greater portion of the

Austrian Army as a military asset on the credit side of their account—the more so as there are increasing signs that Austria may soon also have to reckon with Italy, whose ambition and aim it is to acquire certain strips of territory on the Adriatic coast.

Though the Russians on the extreme right of their invading front have, in spite of some reverses—more or less serious—made good headway into East Prussia, and even invested Königsberg—the Westminster, or coronation city, of the kingdom—they have, nevertheless, hitherto refrained from seeking to push on to the line of the Oder, and thence to Berlin, for the very sensible and sufficient reason that it would be unwise of them to do so before their left flank was secure from Austrian menace on the south. But now that the entire Austrian Army will have its hands more than full in coping with the conquerors of Lemberg, and in counteracting a Russian advance on Vienna, where the hearts of its apprehensive citizens have already sunk into their boots, there would seem to be little reason why, after receiving reinforcements from their inexhaustible supplies of men in their rear, the Russians should not resume their forward march on Berlin, when the whole aspect of the campaign in France would be changed as if by magic.

Hitherto it has been denied from Berlin that there has been any permutation of the German armies west of the Meuse and the Rhine, and that the trainloads of troops hurrying from west to east in order to meet the growing Muscovite menace existed only in the disordered imaginations of

[Continued overleaf.]



SUNK BY A GERMAN MINE: THE BRITISH GUN-BOAT "SPEEDY."

The commander of the "Speedy" reported that on September 3 his vessel struck a mine and sank, a quarter of an hour after the steam-drifter "Linsell" met a similar fate some thirty miles off the East Coast. The casualties on the "Speedy" were one missing and two seriously injured. The "Speedy" was an old torpedo-gun-boat of 810 tons, built in 1893. She carried two 4.7-inch guns and four 3-pounders.—[Photograph by Abrahams.]





THE FOURTH LARGEST CITY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS: LEMBERG, CAPITAL OF GALICIA—A GENERAL VIEW.

"With extreme joy and thanking God," wrote the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, to the Emperor on September 3, "I announce to your Majesty that the victorious army under General Russky captured Lemberg at eleven o'clock this morning." The fall of Lemberg was of great importance both politically and strategically, as it is the chief city of Galicia, and the centre of an

extensive railway system which will greatly facilitate the Russian advance. An enormous amount of war material was captured in the city. Lemberg was founded in 1259, and fell into the hands of Austria at the first partition of Poland. Among the principal buildings are the Dominican Church, the Gothic Roman Catholic Cathedral, and the Greek and Armenian Cathedrals.



those whose malevolent wishes were fathers to their thoughts. But if this be not true so far, there are multiplying signs that it must soon be so, because directly the Kaiser sees that the Austrians cannot be depended on for stemming the tide of Muscovite invasion, he will have no alternative but to draw on his armies in France and Belgium in order to save his capital from the fate which overtook it when Napoleon, after Jena, marched his legions into Berlin.

On this occasion the Prussian royal family fled eastward to Stettin and Königsberg; but that line of retreat will be closed to it this time by the multitudinous Cossacks and battalions of Rennenkampf, so that the Kaiser and his relatives will perforce have to seek an asylum either in Denmark or in Sweden, which, being neutral countries, would naturally want to disarm and intern the imperial refugees for the remainder of the war.

As far as the Kaiser himself is concerned, his heart continues to be inflamed with the fiercest fury against England for having joined his enemies,



MEMBERS OF THE "LIE-LOW" FLEET: TYPICAL GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

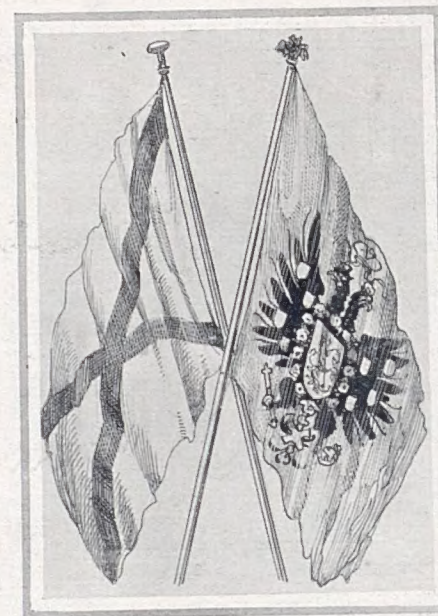
and thus upset all his calculations. "Hurrah, my lads!" he cried to his troops at Coblenz, "the English have been thrashed!" And again: "Listen to me, my lads, I have just heard the news that we have thoroughly

licked the English at Maubeuge. Hurrah!" The boastful War Lord may have subsequently gathered a ruck of his raucous Vandals to announce to them that his Navy had scored another double victory of the most glorious kind through the foundering of one of our minor cruisers, the *Pathfinder*, from a cowardly strewn mine about twenty miles off our East Coast—but, above all, through the sinking of fifteen of our trawlers by a German squadron of two cruisers and four destroyers, which returned to Wilhelmshaven with their captured fish cargoes as proudly as if these simple trawlers had been Spanish treasure-galleons.

His Imperial Majesty may have trumpeted forth all these trumpery victories to his huzzahing soldiers; but probably he did not, at the same time, like an impartial historian, also tell them that the same accursed English had sunk half-a-dozen of his war-craft at Heligoland; mopped up 225 of his merchant-vessels and put them up to auction in London; bottled up all his battle-ships in their harbours; seized his oversea colonies and added them to the British Empire; arrested the advance of his devastating legions in France, and captured many of their guns at a cost of over 15,000 in killed, wounded, and missing; and, above all things—according to Sir John French—established the decided personal ascendancy of British soldiers of all arms over their German foes, when not outmatched by more than three to one.

In his truly magnificent speech at the Guildhall—one of the sublimest bits of oratory ever heard within the walls of that historic edifice—

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EMBLEMS OF A GALLANT ALLY WHICH ARE TOO SELDOM SEEN IN LONDON: RUSSIAN FLAGS.

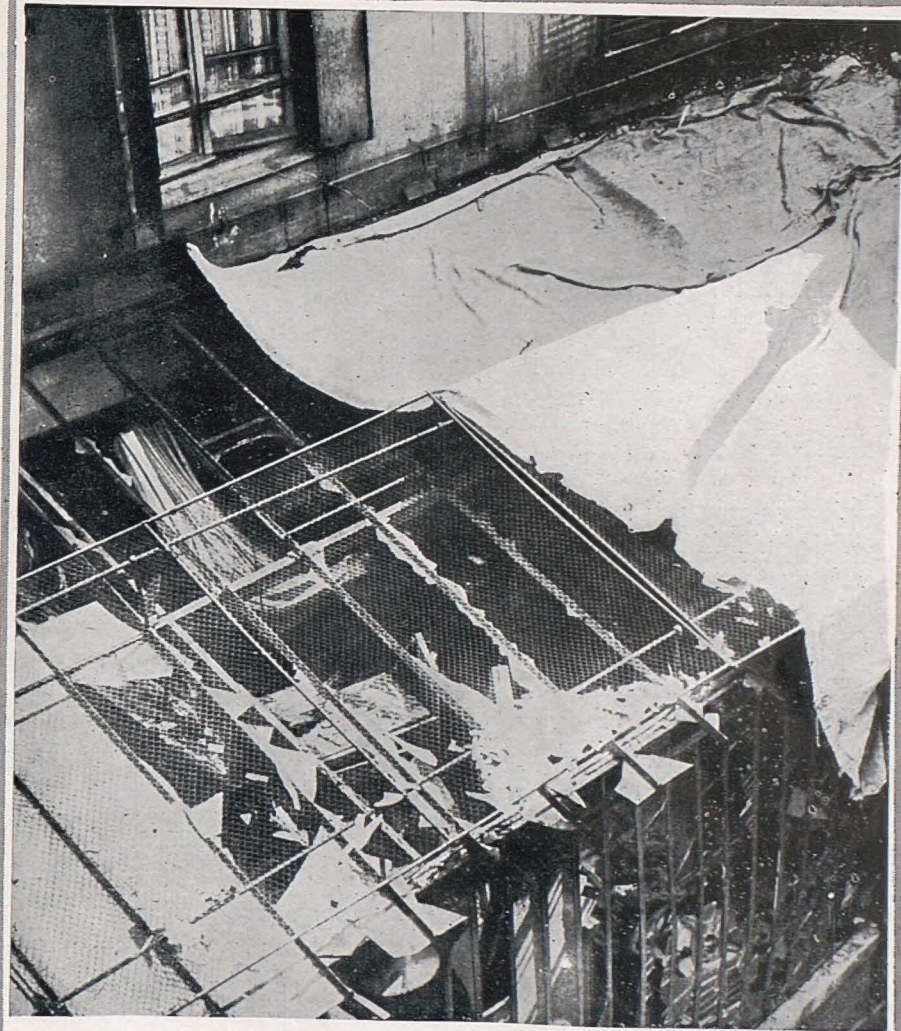
There has been much comment on the fact that whereas the French and Belgian flags are everywhere to be seen in London, there are few Russian flags in evidence, and this is said to be a source of disappointment to our ally. The fact is, in all probability, that flag-makers at the beginning of the war had no stock. On the left, a blue St. Andrew's cross on a white field, is the ensign for a Russian man-of-war; whilst on the right, yellow, with the arms in black, is the Imperial Standard.





GERMAN AERO-BOMBS IN PARIS: DAMAGE IN THE RUE VINAIGRIERS.

Several bombs were thrown from a German aeroplane which passed over Paris at a height of about 7000 feet on August 30. One fell at the corner of the Rue Vinaigriers in front of a baker's shop and that of a wine merchant. Two women were wounded, and many windows were smashed. The photograph shows all that was left of the word "Boulangerie" over the bakery. Three other bombs



GERMAN BOMBS IN PARIS: PRINTING WORKS WRECKED IN THE RUE RECOLLET.

fell in the Quai Valmy, two of which exploded. Two others fell in the Rue Marcin and the Rue Recollet. These, it is said, did not burst, but, as shown in the photograph, much damage was done in the Rue Recollet to some printing machinery under a glass roof. This was near a hospital. Two more German bombs were dropped into Paris on September 1.—[Photographs by C.N.]



Mr. Asquith told us that two Divisions of our splendid Indian Army were already on their way; and before these lines are published those 40,000 to 50,000 men may even be landed at Marseilles.

What an epoch-marking event, to be sure, the arrival of those Indian troops will be—the first appearance of our Asiatic auxiliaries on a European battlefield! In 1878, Mr. Disraeli brought a couple of native brigades from Bombay to Malta—to the great scandalising of the Nonconformist conscience—as a measure of precaution in the event of Constantinople being threatened by Russia; and it was explained that, even if the march of events had necessitated their being sent to the front, this would only have been the employment of Mohammedan troops in defence of the paramount Mohammedan Power—Turkey. As a matter of fact, they never were wanted, so that all their commander had to do was to emulate the classic example of the “brave old Duke of York”—who, with 50,000 men, marched up the hill and then marched down again.

In 1882, Sir Garnet Wolseley's little army at Tel-el-Kebir included a brigade of native Indian troops, who were posted on the left of the attacking force, though they were not in action. But, even if they had been, this would only have been one set of Mohammedans fighting against another. In 1859, our Taku Fort expedition included some Indian troops, who again figured in the allied advance on Pekin during the Boxer year (1900). But this will be the first time that a representative body of our superb fellow-soldiers of the East, representing all the fighting races of Hindustan, will have made their appearance in a

European theatre of war. Of one thing we may be quite sure—namely, that, while showing a courage and a discipline superior to the Germans, they will also put to shame those merciless modern Huns in respect of chivalry and humanity.

A word here to the general public whose notions about our Indian Army may not be altogether clear. This consists of three main elements. First there is the permanent British garrison of about 78,000 men of all arms,

who represent the perfect flower of our land-fencibles. In all the German Army there is not a single line regiment composed of men serving with the colours that could compare with our battalions in India in respect of physique and general efficiency.

The second factor in our Indian Army—about twice the size numerically of our standing garrison of 78,000—is the native element drawn from all the best fighting races: Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans, Hindoos, etc.; but have not our Jubilee and Coronation pageants familiarised us with the sight of those no less picturesque than puissant warriors? Thirdly are the little separate armies maintained by the independent Princes of India, which are available to us as “Imperial Service Troops,” and whose chiefs have simply been tumbling over each other to place their various contingents at our disposal.

It is not yet clear how the reinforcements now on their way to us from India will be com-

posed—that is to say, what will be the comparative strengths of the British and native elements. But, anyhow, it will be a grand first addition to our fighting line, and there will soon be more of a similar kind from the King's other Dominions beyond the sea.



WITH BOMB-DROPPING CASE ATTACHED: A FRENCH MILITARY BIPLANE.

Evidence that aeroplanes are being used in the war for bomb-dropping as well as scouting was afforded by the fact that, when a German aeroplane was picked up in the North Sea recently by a British submarine, bombs were found attached to it. The bombs were removed and the aeroplane sunk, the two men on it being rescued and taken prisoners. In the above photograph the bomb-case is seen just above the knees of the man in the centre.—[Photograph by Meurisse.]





#### PREPARED TO RESIST A POSSIBLE SIEGE BY THE GERMANS: PARIS AND ITS GREAT RING OF FORTS—A PLAN.

The fortifications round Paris have been greatly improved, both in strength and extent, since the war of 1870, when the city held out against the Prussians for four months. There has since been added an outer line of forts, with a perimeter of over eighty miles, as against the thirty-four miles' perimeter of the old line. These new forts bring within the area thus protected, among other places, Enghien,

Argenteuil, Versailles, and the forests of Bondy and Saint-Germain. In investing Paris the Germans would have to hold a line a hundred miles long, which, it has been estimated, would require half a million men, if held in the same strength as were the German lines in 1870. Our drawing shows approximately the distances of the various forts from Notre Dame.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]





PREPARING PARIS AGAINST A SIEGE: STACKS OF FODDER AND CATTLE ASSEMBLED ON LONGCHAMP RACECOURSE.

A statement issued by the French Embassy in London on September 1 announced: "The work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence is being completed." On the same day the Military Governor of Paris ordered that from that date no motor-car belonging to a civilian could leave Paris; whilst the occupiers or landlords of buildings of any kind within the field of fire of the forts and

defensive works of Paris were "to leave them within four days and to demolish them completely." On the following day the Government was transferred to Bordeaux. Huge droves of cattle and stacks of corn have been collected in open spaces around Paris. Our photograph shows some of the cattle actually at grass on the course of the Grand Prix.—[Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.]





**THE GRAND PRIX RACE-COURSE TURNED INTO A FOOD-STORE : CATTLE COLLECTED TOGETHER IN VIEW OF A SIEGE OF PARIS.**

As is noted opposite, it was on September 1 that the Military Governor of Paris gave his final directions for the precautionary measures to be taken against a siege of the capital. Cattle and fodder were called in from the surrounding country and "parked" in convenient open spaces round the capital. The new line of works makes Paris almost a fortified province, with a perimeter of over eighty miles. Our

illustration shows droves of cattle collected together on the world-famous race-course at Longchamp, to the west of Paris, where the race for the Grand Prix is run, and well known in normal times to British visitors to the city. On September 2 the French Government was transferred from Paris to Bordeaux as a matter of prudence.—*Photograph by Underwood and Underwood.*





PREPARING ANTWERP FOR A SIEGE: "COBBLES" AS DEFENCES.

Illustrations on this and other pages of the defence measures taken at Antwerp give a good idea of the manner in which a city which is liable to be besieged has to destroy portions of its own property in order to clear the ground for the protection of the rest. "Cobbles" in the streets round Antwerp have been pulled up and piled in barricades.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



MAKING WAY FOR GUN-FIRE: A CITY GATE DESTROYED NEAR ANTWERP FORTIFICATIONS.

At Antwerp, as in Paris, many outlying buildings and even historic landmarks have had to be ruthlessly destroyed in order to clear the ground to give an uninterrupted field of fire for the guns of the fortifications. Round Paris all obstructing buildings had to be vacated and destroyed within four days by order of the Military Governor. Doubtless the orders in Antwerp were similar.—[Farrington Photo. Co.]





**TO CHECK THE GERMAN ADVANCE ON ANTWERP: WILLEBROECK CANAL BRIDGE DESTROYED.**

In the destructive preparations for defence which are necessary around the fortifications of a city which is liable to be besieged, it is obviously essential not only to obtain a clear field of fire for the guns, but also to endeavour in every way to impede the advance of the invading enemy. Not only bridges, but railways as well, are liable to be swept away by the defenders.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



**DEFENSIVE DESTRUCTION ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ANTWERP; WITH SAND-BAG DEFENCES.**

In the streets in the environs of Antwerp the defence preparations for a siege, in addition to the destruction of bridges, roads, and the erection of street barricades, have also included the destruction of many buildings that were in the way, and the fortification of others by sand-bag defences to protect riflemen in houses commanding another street.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]





**A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY ITS DEFENDERS TO CLEAR A WAY FOR THEIR GUN-FIRE: DEFENSIVE DESTRUCTION NEAR ANTWERP.**

In preparation for a siege, Antwerp, as well as Paris, took the usual precautionary measures of destroying all buildings which in any way impeded the field of fire of the guns of the fortifications. This ruthless destruction of their own property by the defenders of a fortified city is rendered absolutely necessary by military requirements, but, as is shown by this photograph of the ruins of a village near Antwerp,

frequently involves the razing to the ground of whole villages. The occupiers or landlords of the condemned property are ordered by the Military Governor to evacuate the premises within four days, and totally to destroy them; failing which, they are destroyed by the military authorities.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]





THE DEADLY GERMAN SIEGE-GUNS: FORT FLÉRON, NEAR LIÈGE, DESTROYED.

The German siege-guns are proving exceptionally formidable. An American correspondent with the Germans reports an interview with Lieutenant Geyer, of the German Staff, in which the latter said: "The last of the Liège forts fell on August 15. Of one of the forts he had seen, nothing was left except an indistinguishable mass of shattered steel and concrete."—[*Photograph by Newspaper Illus.*]



DESTROYED BY GERMAN SIEGE-GUNS: THE ARMoured DOME OF FORT PONTINE.

An American correspondent with the German Army, describing the damage done by the German siege-guns at Liège and Namur, says, "I have seen the gun, an 11-inch howitzer, which is exactly like the howitzers used by the Japanese to batter down the forts of Port Arthur . . . I am of opinion that the Germans possess a more powerful explosive than is known to any other nation."—[*Photo. Newspaper Illus.*]





BACK FROM THE FIELD OF HONOUR: WOUNDED BRITISH SOLDIERS ARRIVING AT HOSPITAL IN A CONVERTED MOTOR-OMNIBUS.

A party of wounded soldiers (the arrival of some of whom at hospital is shown here) reached Plymouth on August 31, and were quickly removed to Salisbury Road School. Among them were men of the Middlesex and Royal Scots Regiments, which were stationed at Plymouth when the war began. Many who were able to walk to the ambulance cars were in cheerful spirits, and gaily answered the hearty

welcome of the crowd. Their chief hope, like their comrades' elsewhere, is to recover quickly and return to the front. By that date there were 300 wounded men in hospital at Woolwich, 316 in the London Hospital, and 140 at Bishops Stortford. On the next day (September 1) 300 arrived at Brighton, and about 120 each at Portsmouth and Birmingham. —[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]





"GREAT IS THE GOD OF THE RUSSIAN LAND!" THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA HOLDS A SACRED IKON BEFORE HIS KNEELING SOLDIERS.

Not only patriotism but religious fervour is inspiring the Russian people and their ruler. The Emperor himself has more than once shown that he regards the great conflict in which the nation is engaged as a holy war. Great was the enthusiasm he evoked when, at the end of his speech on opening the Duma, he pronounced the familiar Russian saying—"Great is the God of the Russian land!" The

same spirit of piety was shown in his Imperial Manifesto after the German declaration of war: "We believe unshakably . . . that Russia, rising like one man, will repulse the insolent attack of the enemy with profound faith in the justice of our work and with humble hope in Omnipotent Providence. In prayer we call God's blessing on Holy Russia and her valiant troops."—[After a Photograph by C.N.]





THE GIGANTIC GERMAN SIEGE-GUNS IN ACTION AGAINST FORTS INVISIBLE FROM THEIR POSITION :

The most formidable weapon at the seat of war would seem to be that tremendous siege-piece, the German 11-inch mortar, which made its terrific powers first known to the world by the havoc it wrought at Liège when used against the concrete and steel-cupola Brialmont forts. Photographs elsewhere in this number give the best possible idea of the devastating shock-effect of the 11-inch mortar projectiles. It was,

apparently, the same giant ordnance that, in the language of the prize-ring, "knocked out" the two forts at Namur which commanded the bridge-head over the Meuse, and by that overmastering blow neutralised the remaining forts, allowing the Germans to cross the barrier river and compelling the evacuation of the entrenched camp at Namur by the French supporting troops which had just arrived by forced marches to





# THEIR POSITION:

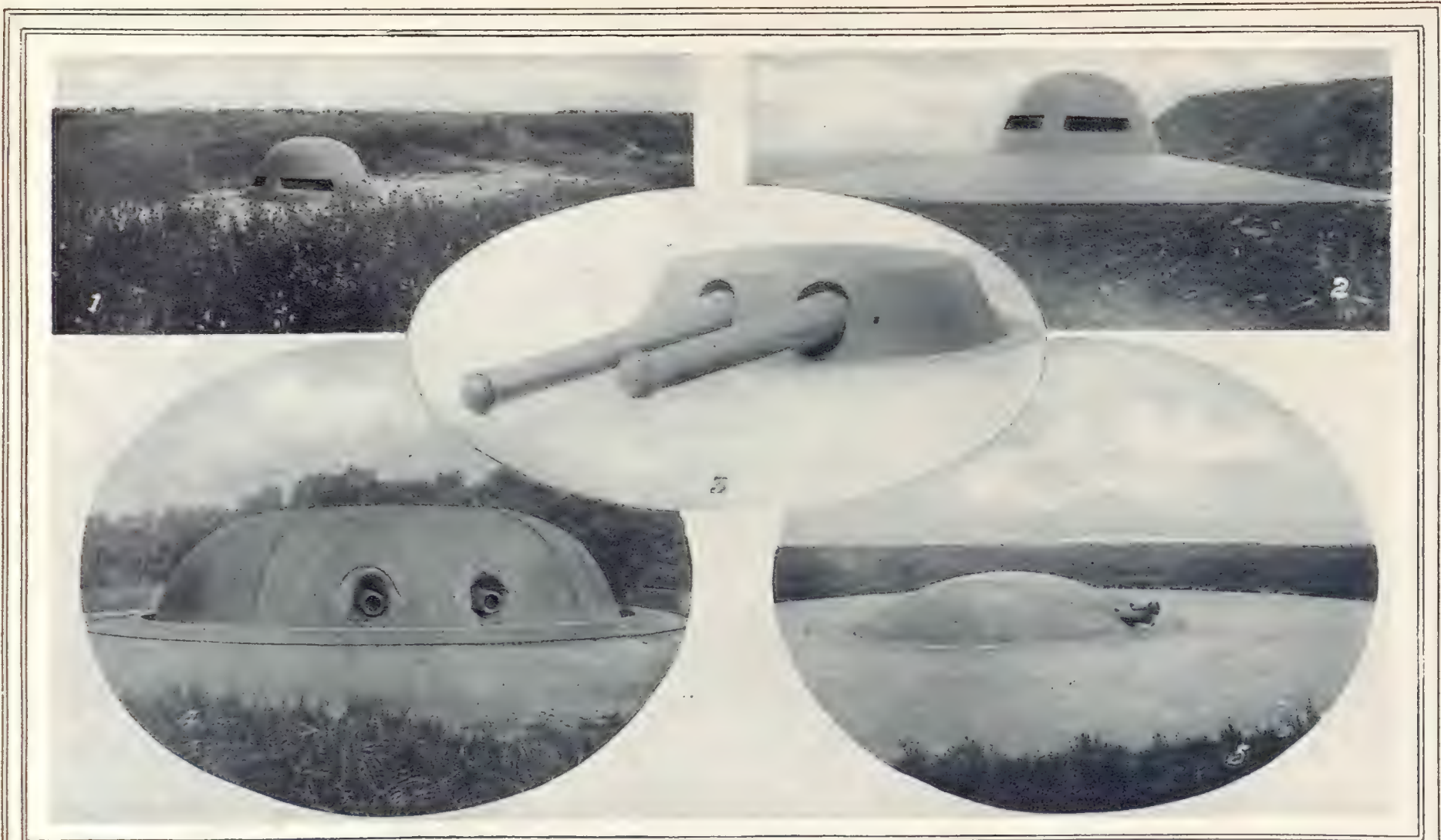
out" the two forts  
blow neutralised the  
evacuation of the  
by forced marches to

## THE FORMIDABLE 11-INCH MORTARS FIRING FROM BEHIND A HEIGHT SCREENING THEM.

assist in the defence. The 11-inch Krupp siege-mortar has been designed specially to cope with the ever-increasing strength of the modern type of fortress defences—the "permanent works," as they are technically termed—and the latest improvements in armour protection which form a feature in up-to-date European strongholds. It has a range of 8000 metres (very nearly 5 miles) when firing with an elevation of 65 degrees, and a

range of 11,000 metres (upwards of 7 miles) with an elevation of 42½ degrees. The shell fired weighs 340 kilos (rather more than 6½ cwt.) Apparently the bursting charge is picrite. The monster is hauled in rear of the army by traction-engines; it weighs, including recoil cylinders and mechanism, trail-spade and wheel-belts, 16,000 kilos—practically 15½ tons.—(Drawn by H. W. Koolhaas.)



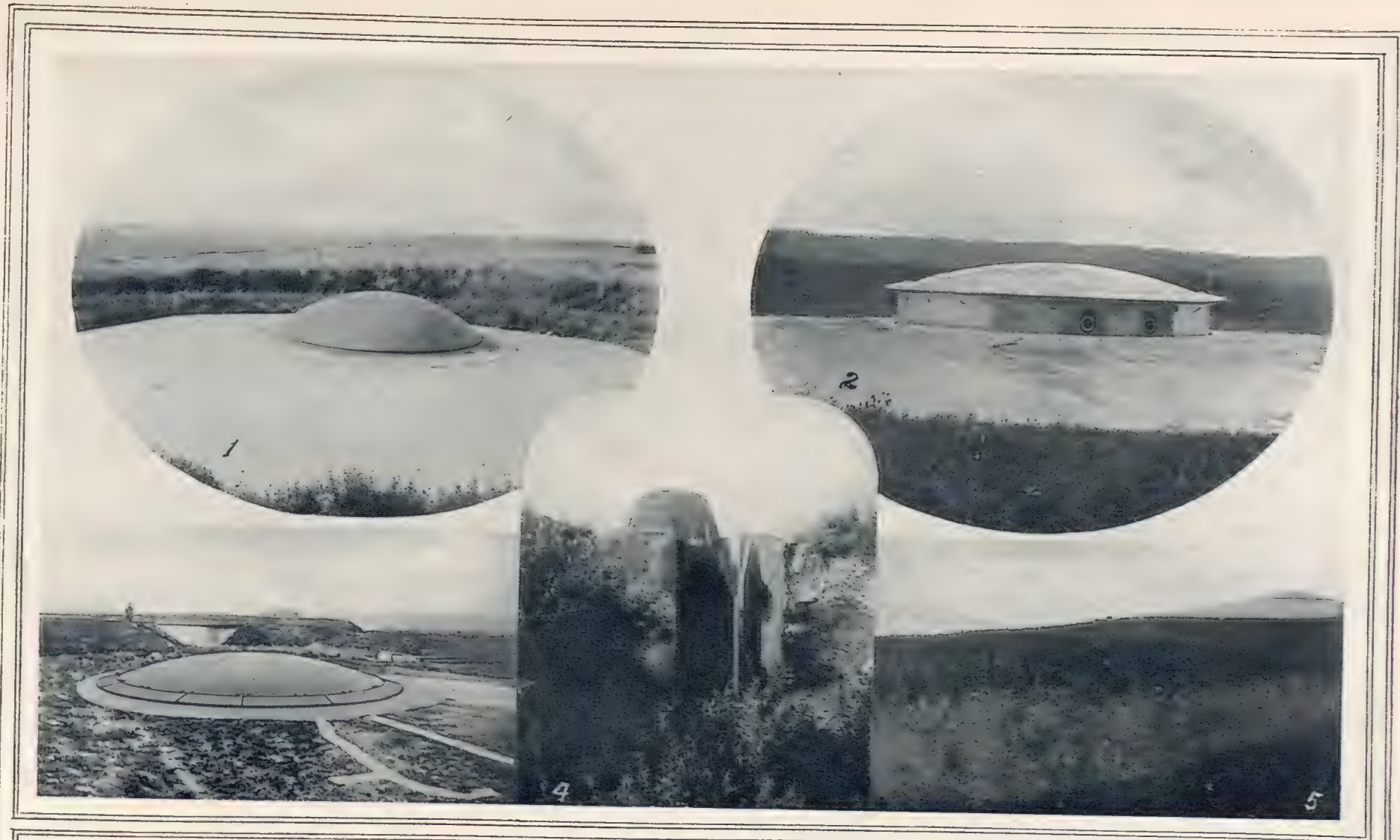


ALMOST INVISIBLE, BEING VERY CLOSE TO THE GROUND: ARMOUR-PLATED FORTRESS DEFENCES.

These illustrations represent the principal features of the modern armour-plated redoubt system which is employed in the defence works of the larger fortresses in various of the European countries involved in the present war. Armour-plating is used more or less extensively in most of the modern European fortress defence works. It is found in its most highly developed form in the Brialmont type, forts of

Belgium, which have fared so roughly in the opening stages of the war. Photograph No. 1 shows a masked conning-tower concealed by bushes. No. 2 is an armoured conning-tower. In No. 3 we see 9-inch guns under a revolving armoured turret; in No. 4, 9-inch guns in a Belgian armoured turret surrounded with concrete. No. 5 shows an armoured revolving tower with quick-firing guns.





#### DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND THE FIRE OF SIEGE AND

The armoured Brialmont forts at Liège and Namur have undergone shell-fire from the new German siege-mortars, and have fared hardly under the impact of the huge projectiles. They were not designed, it should be noted, against artillery of such calibre or such high-explosive shells. In General Brialmont's day the siege-gun had nothing like its present power, and high explosives were in the experimental

#### OTHER GUNS: ARMOUR-PLATED FORTRESS DEFENCES.

stage. Photograph No. 1 shows an armoured cupola for disappearing quick-firing guns, depressed and out of direct view. Photograph No. 2 shows the cupola ready to fire. No. 3 is a turret designed to offer an enemy the least possible target. No. 4 shows a masked shelter for sentries; and No. 5 an armoured cupola fort as an enemy at a distance would see it.





HOW THE WAY MIGHT BE CLEARED FOR A BRITISH ATTACK ON THE GERMAN FLEET: EXPLODING A LINE OF COUNTERMINES.

The object of countermining is to clear a channel across an enemy's mine-field for ships to pass through. It would be undertaken under fire in the neighbourhood of hostile shore defences to force a passage before an attack. If Sir John Jellicoe wished to assail the German fleet anchored off the Elbe, countermining across the German mine-field outside Wilhelmshaven would be the British Admiral's means for

getting at the enemy. The process consists of laying fresh mines in rows one after the other, across the mine-field by means of launches which would press in at speed, either under their own steam or towed by a gun-boat, drop their countermines, all electrically connected, and explode them by the officer in charge pressing a button. The hostile mines are thus destroyed, and a fairway through opened.—[Photo, Synoids.]





REPRESENTING A DYNASTY OF FAMOUS FIGHTERS: THE KING'S "OWN" INDIAN REGIMENTS.

It was on August 20 that Lord Kitchener first announced that "the Government have decided that our Army in France shall be increased by two divisions and a cavalry division, besides other troops from India." And the Marquis of Crewe added: "We shall find our Army there reinforced by soldiers, high-souled men of first-rate training and representing an ancient civilisation."



SONGS AND MUSIC ON ACTIVE SERVICE: A COSSACK BAND ON THE MARCH

Military authorities all over the world realise the inspiring effect which music has on tired-out troops. In our own Army whistling, mouth-organs, and singing have been encouraged en route marches, and the men marched in France to the strains of "It's a long, long way to Tipperary." Russian troops march to the music of their own songs, accompanied by cymbals, bells, and tambourines. *Drawn by N. G. Henderson.*





**"ON THE DEMAND OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES, THE GOVERNMENT IS REMOVING ITS RESIDENCE": BORDEAUX, TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF FRANCE.**

It was announced on September 3 that the French Government had decided to remove its headquarters from Paris to Bordeaux, in view of the German advance on the capital. The reasons for the decision were made clear in a dignified and stirring proclamation issued by the President of the Republic and the Ministers. "In order to watch over the national safety it was therein stated, "the duty of the

authorities is to leave Paris. . . . On the demand of the military authorities, the Government is removing its residence to a point where it can remain in constant relations with the whole of the country. . . . Frenchmen, be worthy in these tragic circumstances! We shall obtain a final victory; we shall obtain it by untiring will, by endurance, and tenacity."—[Photograph by Spooner.]





**RATIONS FOR THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER ON THE MARCH: A VERY PORTABLE FIELD-KITCHEN WHICH COOKS AS IT GOES.**

The Russian army on duty in the field is accompanied by a very excellent service of field-kitchens, the invention of a Russian cavalry officer. Each kitchen, with its wheels, weighs about 350 lb., and can be adapted to any sort of country. Theoretically it is drawn by one horse, but generally in practice requires two, and it can either be drawn, or, as is shown in the leading group in our illustration,

transported without the wheels between two pack-horses or mules. No special pack-saddle is necessary, and the food can be cooked on the march, ensuring a hot meal for the men at the end of the day. We have a somewhat similar contrivance in our own Army described as a "galloping kitchen," invented by a non-commissioned officer of the "Buffs."—[*Drawn by Frédéric de Haenen.*]





THE OPEN-AIR LIFE OF GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND: A SECTION OF THE ELECTRICALLY BARRED COMPOUND AT CAMBERLEY.

The lot of the German prisoner of war in this country is not an unduly hard one. He leads a healthy, open-air life, very different from the dungeons and chains usually associated with imprisonment in former times. Within the limits of the compound he enjoys a considerable amount of freedom, and he is treated by his captors with much consideration. The German prisoners at Camberley usually spend their

evenings singing their national songs, such as "Deutschland über Alles" and "Die Wacht am Rhein." A Prisoners of War Information Bureau, it may be added, has recently been established by the War Office, to keep a record of the names of prisoners, as well as of all exchanges, releases on parole, admissions into hospital, deaths, or escapes.





**ELECTRIFIED BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF GERMAN PRISONERS: BARRIERS ROUND THE COMPOUND AT CAMBERLEY.**

In the early days of the war a large compound, some forty acres in extent, was constructed by the Royal Engineers at Camberley, a few miles from Aldershot, for the detention of German prisoners of war and persons suspected of espionage. When the above photograph was taken it was understood that there were between eight and nine hundred Germans in the compound. It is evident that every

precaution has been taken to prevent any of them from making his escape. Not only do the barbed wire entanglements that surround the compound form in themselves a difficult obstacle to negotiate, but the risk attending any attempt to escape is greatly increased by the fact that an electric current can be passed through the wires. This should make escape practically impossible.—[Photograph by Topical.





A CHURCH OF FAMOUS RELICS DAMAGED BY SHRAPNEL: NOTRE DAME OF MALINES. Malines has suffered the same fate as Louvain. During the German bombardment nearly one hundred shrapnel shells burst in the town, destroying many of the historic buildings. Our illustration shows the inside of a side chapel of the Church of Notre Dame, which suffered severely. Behind the high altar was a chapel which contained Rubens' "Miraculous Draught of Fishes."—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]



MALINES, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT: AS IF AN EARTHQUAKE HAD VISITED IT. The ancient town of Malines was bombarded by the Germans on September 2, and the majority of its famous buildings, including the world-renowned chimes in the Tower of St. Rombold, were destroyed. Private houses, of course, shared a similar fate. Luckily, many of the famous paintings in the churches were saved, being taken by motor-car to Antwerp at great risk.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]





USED AGAINST COMMERCE-RAIDERS IN THE GREAT WAR: A 6-INCH GUN IN ACTION—ABOARD THE "HIGHFLYER."

Armed as she is with a battery of eleven 6-inch quick-firing guns, an unarmoured cruiser like the "Highflyer" is excellently equipped for the kind of work which she is doing—that of patrolling a trade-route to waylay and deal with any ex-liner converted into a German commerce-destroyer that she may come across. Her rapid disposal of the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," which the "Highflyer"

sent to the bottom within three-quarters of an hour, is satisfactory testimony to the efficiency of her armament for its purpose. The 6-inch quick-firer in action discharges twelve aimed shots a minute, which allows for the recoil between shots to expend itself. The projectiles are 100-lb. shells, the heaviest type of shot that can be conveniently "man-handled"—a necessity with rapid-loading artillery.





**HOW GERMANY TRAINED BOMB-DROPPERS: AN AEROPLANE ATTACK ON A ZEPPELIN.**

The Germans were practising at bomb-dropping long before the war. Our illustration shows an experiment at the Johannisthal Aerodrome two years ago—an attack on a Zeppelin by aeroplanes. A dummy Zeppelin (wooden ribs covered with linen) 50 metres long, was anchored in the aerodrome, and both biplanes and monoplanes exercised at heights of from 50 to 100 metres above it, dropping dummy "bombs."



**THE TERROR OF ANTWERP BY NIGHT: THE ZEPPELIN BOMB-DROPPER.**

Two attempts on Antwerp were made by Zeppelins within the first fortnight of the retirement there of the Belgian Army. On the night of August 24 the bombs killed 7 and wounded 20 people. On September 2 ten people were injured, none killed. Lights in the city had been extinguished, and the Zeppelin, baffled by shell-fire and searchlights, after hastily dropping its bombs in a suburb of the city, withdrew.





SEAPLANE VERSUS ZEPPELIN: HOW THE WINGS OF THE NAVY MAY PROTECT IT AGAINST ATTACK FROM THE AIR.

The question of Zeppelins being used by Germany either to locate and drop bombs on the British Fleet or for a bomb-dropping expedition over this country has been much discussed. In repelling such attacks the seaplane would be extremely valuable, as also for scouting and detecting submerged submarines, easily seen from the air though invisible from a war-ship. A naval seaplane, being able to

rise and manoeuvre quickly, could hover above dirigibles and destroy them by dropping bombs or "flares" upon them. Some of the Zeppelins, it is understood, carry guns on top for use against aeroplanes. One drawback to the use of seaplanes at present is that, though they can rise from the deck of a battle-ship, they have to alight on the water, and be hoisted on board.—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson.]





BRITISH TROOPS BEFORE BATTLE: IN A SHELTER-TRENCH UNDER COVER.

"The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds by which they were confronted." So Lord Kitchener said on August 30 of the way our men have faced the Germans. "The British Army," declared the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, "exhibited qualities . . . which will make certain the triumph of our common cause."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE BISLEY TOUCH IN ACTION: BRITISH INFANTRY FIRE-TACTICS.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which our soldiers at the front bear themselves under fire. From every quarter one hears praise of the coolness of the British infantry at all points, beating back the mad-bull charges of the German masses with methodical firing, "aiming"—so one eye-witness described—"as if on the ranges at Bisley."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]





**MEN OF A REGIMENT WHICH SPEARED LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS IN FLIGHT: A DETACHMENT OF THE SCOTS GREYS.**

In an official statement issued by the Press Bureau it was said: "Sir John French also reports that on the 28th the 5th British Cavalry Brigade, under General Chetwode, fought a brilliant action with the German cavalry, in the course of which the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy, and speared large numbers in flight." The Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons) have as Colonel-in-Chief the Emperor

of Russia, whose inspiring message was published on the same day as the news of their success. The Emperor said: "I am happy to think that my gallant regiment the Royal Scots Greys are fighting with Russia against the common enemy. Convinced that they will uphold the glorious traditions of the past, I send them my warmest greetings and wish them victory in battle."—[*Photograph by Newspaper Illus.*]





HOW THE HOSTS OF RUSSIA ARE SWEEPING WESTWARD TOWARDS BERLIN: AN ENDLESS LINE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

In spite of the temporary check which one section of the Russian forces moving westward sustained recently in Prussia, the Russian armies are still rolling forward in enormous strength. It has been pointed out that the reverse in East Prussia was of purely local importance, and that Russia's first object must be to dispose of the Austrian forces. How well that object had thus far been attained was

shown by the announcement issued by the Press Bureau: "The Russian Army have completely routed four Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, inflicting enormous losses and capturing 150 guns." The battle lasted seven days, and the final rout of the Austrians took place on September 1. The Russian occupation of Lemberg was then regarded in Vienna as inevitable.—[Photograph by Record Press.]





**MEN OF THE MOST REDOUBTABLE CAVALRY IN THE WORLD: A RUSSIAN REGIMENT OF COSSACKS ON THE MARCH.**

The Cossacks of South-West Russia are born fighting men. They hold their lands on military tenure, are liable to service for life, and provide their own horses and equipment. An instance of their daring was reported recently in Petrograd from a correspondent of the "Birshveya Vedomosti" with the active army. He described how a patrol of ten Cossacks came upon a squadron of German cavalry, who

dismounted and opened fire to avoid a hand-to-hand encounter. The Cossacks, as they attacked, swung themselves down beneath their horses' girths in their favourite style. The trick deceived the Germans, who mounted and rode after what they supposed to be riderless horses. Thereupon the Cossacks suddenly reappeared in the saddle and cut them to pieces.—[Photograph by C.N.]





WHEN FOOTBALL MAY BE PLAYED! BRITISH SOLDIERS HAVE A GAME AT HAVRE, WITH A FRENCH SENTRY AS SPECTATOR.

Our illustration shows a number of British soldiers in camp at Havre having a game of football whilst waiting to go to the front, with a French sentry as spectator. The Englishman's love of sport is proverbial all the world over, and even Drake, so story tells, finished his game of bowls before going out to fight the Spanish Armada! In England the official football "season" began on September 1,

but many fixtures have been abandoned, and players under both "Rugger" and "Soccer" codes are going to the front. In Glasgow a battalion of players and football followers is to be formed, and all the football fields in the city are to be made recruiting centres. Other cities are following suit. At Cardiff sixty noted local athletes enlisted in one day.—[Photograph by C.N.]





THE COSSACK GOES CHEERFULLY TO WAR: MEN OF THE DREADED RUSSIAN CAVALRY IN A TROOP-TRAIN.

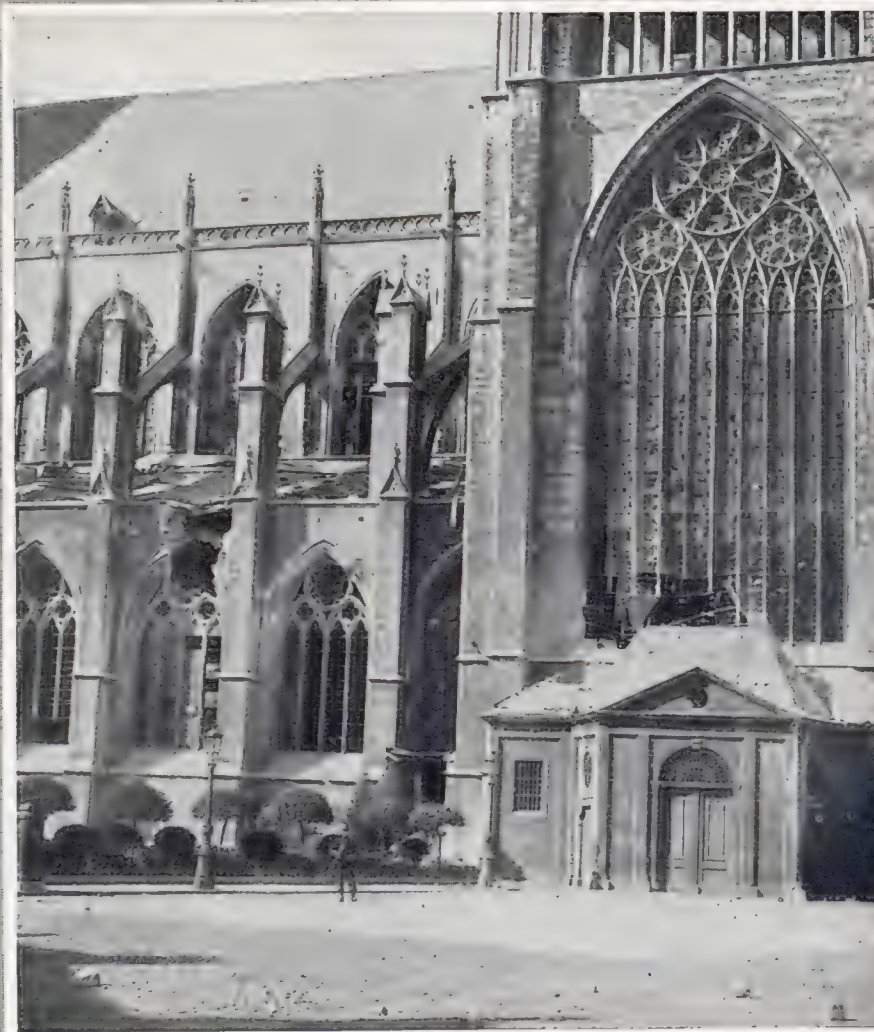
These are some of the redoubtable Russian horsemen whose name is a terror to Germany—the Cossacks. Going to the front is a matter of course to them—the "Little Father" has willed it, that suffices. As fast as they mobilised at regimental headquarters the Cossacks set off for the frontier—cramming with their chargers into great railway horse-boxes for the long train journey across Russia. The

Cossack districts mostly lie in the south-western provinces of the Empire, and it took days to reach the centres where were assembling the Russian armies whose vanguard the Cossacks are. To beguile the train journey the Cossacks, as we see them doing, sing folk and camp songs as on the march, accompanying themselves with tambourines and cymbals and accordions.—[Drawn by Georges Scott.]





THE ONLY PAUSE IN GERMAN VANDALISM: THE HOTEL DE VILLE AT LOUVAIN SPARED. The Germans spared the Hotel de Ville at Louvain when they burnt and sacked the rest of the city. On the left in the photograph may be seen a portion of the church of St. Pierre, in the interior of which irreparable damage was done. The Hotel de Ville was built between 1448 and 1459.—[*Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations; Exclusive to the "Illustrated War News."*]



RUINED BY GERMAN SHELLS: THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ROMBOLD AT MALINES. The German bombardment of Malines, an unfortified town, was an act of vandalism only second in barbarity to the sack of Louvain. The Cathedral, as our photograph shows, has sustained gricvous damage, especially the beautiful painted windows. The famous carillon of forty-five bells in the tower was also destroyed, as well as the fine gateway.—[*Photograph by C.N.*]





GERMAN "THOROUGHNESS" SHOWN IN RUINED LOUVAIN! THE RUE DE LA STATION AFTER THE WORK OF THE VANDALS WAS DONE.

An idea of the completeness of the destruction wrought by the German "Vandals" in Louvain may be gathered from this photograph of one of its principal streets. How the fell work was done has been described (in a "Chronicle" interview) by the well-known American writer, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who arrived at Louvain by rail on the fatal day and spent two hours there. "The soldiers themselves,"

he writes, "told us the story through the windows of the railway carriage. They wanted to talk about it. They were all like men who had been through an orgy . . . But the work of destruction itself was done with perfect system. They began at the heart of the city, and they worked down to the outskirts, taking street by street and house by house."—[Farrington Photo. Co.]





A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE GRIEVOUSLY DAMAGED BY GERMAN VANDALISM: THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, LOUVAIN.

One of the worst results of the savage vandalism shown by the Germans at Louvain is the ruinous damage done to the beautiful old church of St. Pierre. M. A. J. Dawe, the young Oxford man who was at Louvain shortly afterwards, describing what he saw there in his vivid letter to the "Times" recently, said: "We were taken to the station through the street full of *débris*, and on the left

overlooking the station stood the church of St. Pierre. It was, as far as I could see, badly damaged. The windows were all smashed in." As our photograph shows in part, the roof also was destroyed. The church of St. Pierre was begun in 1425, to replace a tenth-century building, and was finished early in the sixteenth century.—[Farrington Photo. Co.]





"WITHOUT PARALLEL IN HISTORY SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA": THE RUINS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND LIBRARY OF LOUVAIN.

Though the Germans spared the Hotel de Ville at Louvain, they did not spare the University or the library with its store of precious books and manuscripts. Louvain has been called "the Oxford of Belgium," and "the intellectual metropolis of the Low Countries." Our photograph shows what respect German "culture" has for such a haunt of the Muses. The destruction of Louvain's University has

roused the indignation of the whole intellectual world, and numerous protests have been made against this act of incredible vandalism. The National University of Ireland has appealed to the Universities of all nations to unite in protesting, and describes the calamity which has befallen Louvain as "without parallel in history since the destruction of the Library of Alexandria."— [Farrington Photo. Co.]





LIEUT.-COL. C. A. H. BRETT, D.S.O.  
SUFFOLK REGT.



LIEUT. H. M. SOAMES,  
20<sup>TH</sup> HUSSARS.



MAJOR C. A. L. YATE,  
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.



LIEUT. & ADJ. J. A. BOWLES,  
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.



MAJOR F. SWETENHAM,  
2<sup>ND</sup> DRAGOONS.



CAPT. C. H. BROWNING,  
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.



MAJOR P. B. STRAFFORD,  
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGT.



SEC. LIEUT. R. H. M. VEREKER,  
GRENADEIER GUARDS.



COL. R. C. BOND,  
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.



LIEUT. G. C. WYNNE,  
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.

# DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: BRITISH OFFICERS WHO HAVE DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY IN

Members of many well-known fighting families are numbered amongst the heroic dead in the four days' battles round Mons and Charleroi. Lieut.-Colonel C. A. H. Brett, D.S.O., of the Suffolk Regiment, was a son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Brett, and had previously served in the Hazara Expedition and in South Africa. In the latter campaign he was severely wounded, mentioned in despatches, and received the D.S.O.

Major C. A. L. Yate, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, had seen active service on the Indian frontier, in South Africa, where he was mentioned in despatches, and in the Russo-Japanese War. We have included Viscount Hawarden amongst these portraits as he was reported in the first official list of casualties to have died in hospital, but this has not yet been confirmed. He was the sixth Viscount, and a Second Lieutenant





CAPT. R. S. LEDGARD,  
YORKSHIRE REGT.



MAJOR C. S. HOLLAND,  
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.



LIEUT. VISCOUNT HAWARDEN,  
COLDSTREAM GUARDS.



CAPT. A. C. G. LUTHER,  
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.



CAPT. W. E. GATACRE,  
KING'S OWN YORKS. L.I.



LIEUT. J. H. L. THOMPSON,  
DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGT.



CAPT. R. A. JONES,  
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.



CAPT. A. C. WARD,  
LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.



LIEUT. G. LAMBTON,  
COLDSTREAM GUARDS.



CAPT. G. M. SHIPWAY,  
GLOUCESTER REGT.

ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS, OVER WHOM OUR FORCES HAVE ESTABLISHED "A PERSONAL ASCENDENCY."

in the Coldstream Guards. His heir is his cousin, Captain E. W. Maude, West Surrey Regiment. Captain W. E. Gatacre was the eldest son of the late General Gatacre, and, like his father, went through the South African campaign. Second Lieutenant R. H. M. Vereker, Grenadier Guards, was the great-grandson of the third Lord Gort, and his sister is the present Lady Gort. Colonel R. C. Bond, D.S.O., had seen much active

service and earned his D.S.O. in South Africa. Lieutenant G. Lambton, of the Coldstream Guards, was second son of the Hon. F. W. Lambton, the twin-brother of Lord Durham. He was married only last June to Miss Dorothy Leyland.—[Photographs by Starr and Rignall, Sarony, Russell, Heath, Lafayette, Shorter, Maul and Fox, Speaight, Gale and Polden, Langier, and Western.]





ALL PARTIES AS RECRUITERS: THE CHEERING AUDIENCE IN THE GUILDHALL AFTER MR. ASQUITH'S PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

Never before, surely, did the historic walls of the Guildhall ring to words more stirringly forcible and appealing than the oration of Mr. Asquith at the meeting held there on September 4, when the Prime Minister opened the national campaign to sound the call to duty through the United Kingdom. Voicing the main purpose for which the gathering had been called together, he went on: "We want

first of all men, and we shall endeavour to secure that men desiring to serve together shall, wherever possible, be allotted to the same regiment or corps. The raising of battalions like county and municipal battalions with this object will be in every way encouraged." He went on: "The appeal we make is addressed quite as much to their employers as to the men themselves."—[Photo, by S. and G.]